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Indonesia

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Oilseeds and Products 2010

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Report Highlights:
The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has targeted production levels to reach 40 million metric tons (MT) by 2020. This target is double current levels of palm oil production and would increase areas of production from current levels of approximately eight million hectares to at approximately 15 million hectares. Also, there has been no significant impact from the reported El Nino on Indonesian palm oil production.

Executive Summary:
Indonesian palm oil production levels continue to increase. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has targeted production levels to reach 40 million metric tons (MT) by 2020. This target is double current levels of palm oil production and would increase areas of production from current levels of approximately eight million hectares to at approximately 15 million hectares. Also, there has been no significant impact from the reported El Nio on Indonesian palm oil production.

The GOI also plans to shift the Indonesian palm oil industry to more sustainable, differentiated palm oil production, focused on food-based and energy-based products. To achieve these goals, the GOI has announced the Framework for Palm Oil Development 2010 and Beyond.

Commodities:
Oil, Palm

Production:
Indonesian palm oil production levels continue to increase. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has targeted production levels to reach 40 million metric tons (MT) by 2020. This target is double current levels of palm oil production and would increase areas of production from current levels of approximately eight million hectares to at approximately 15 million hectares. Also, there has been no significant impact from the reported El Nio on Indonesian palm oil production.

The GOI also plans to shift the Indonesian palm oil industry to more sustainable, differentiated palm oil production, focused on food-based and energy-based products. To achieve these goals, the GOI has announced the Framework for Palm Oil Development 2010 and Beyond.

The objectives of the Framework are as follows:

1. Promoting Palm Oil base Industrial Cluster Area Development
2. Sustainable Palm Oil Systems
3. Palm Oil Estate Revitalization
4. Palm-Oil-Base-Biofuel Development
5. Incentive for Value Added and Down Stream Industry of Palm Oil
6. Promotion and Support

As stated above as the first Framework objective, the GOI has announced the development of the Palm Oil Industrial Cluster Area Development program, which includes the Special Economic Zone Facilities Policy. Under this policy, the following palm oil production areas have been identified as critical:

- Sei Mangke, Kuala Tanjung, North Sumatera
- Maloy, East Kalimantan
- Kuala Enok, Riau

- Dumai, Riau

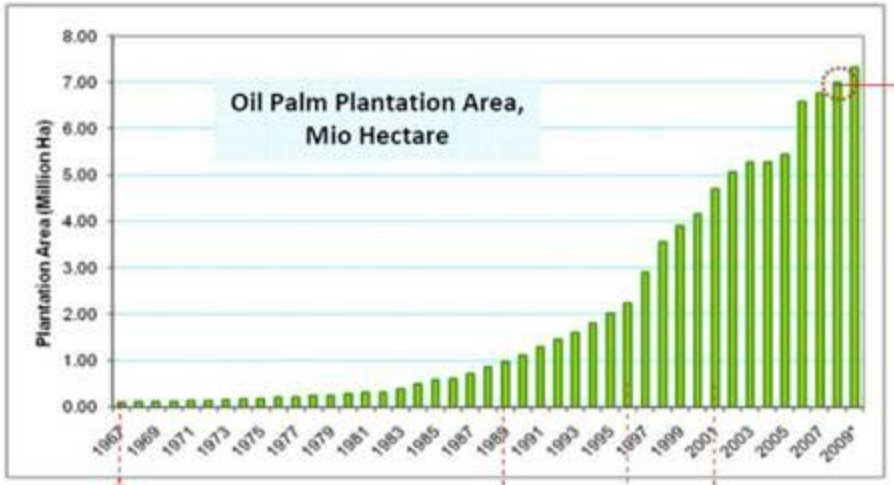
Also under this policy, the following production areas have been identified as areas of high potential for future development:

- Jambi, Sumatera
- West Sumatera
- West Kalimantan

Because of strong pressure on the Indonesian palm oil industry from the European Union (EU), more and more palm oil facilities are committing to sustainable expansion. The Indonesian palm oil industry is also actively promoting the Indonesian crude palm oil as sustainable and meets Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) guidelines

The Foreign Agricultural Service's Office of Agricultural Affairs in (FAS) Jakarta, forecasts that approximate planting areas in 2010/11 will be 8.2 million hectares. This number is slightly higher than the GOI forecast of 7.8 million hectares. Some press and government reports have indicated the expansion of oilpalm plantations in 2010 at between 2-3 million hectares. Post believes this figure is unlikely, considering the limited levels of land available and suitable for growing oilpalm. The most realistic estimate for 2010/11 oilpalm production area growth is approximately one million additional hectares over production area in 2009/10. More specifically, production areas will increase from 7.2 million hectares in 2009/10 to 8.2 million hectares in 2010/2011.

Plantation Area and Production in 2009/10:



1990

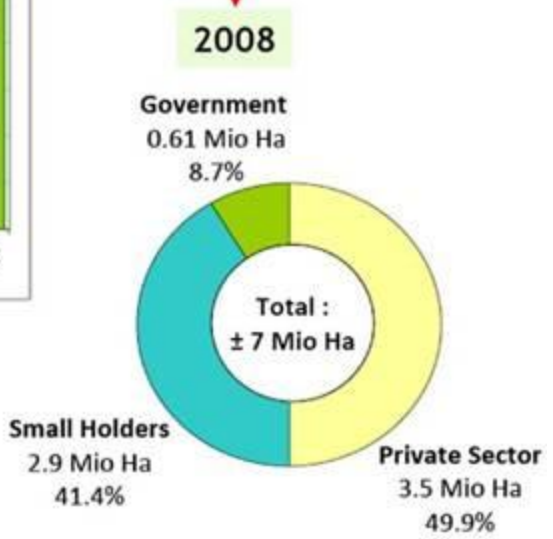
It took more than 20 years to reach out first million hectare plantation area

1996

It took only 6 years to achieve the second million hectare plantation area

2001

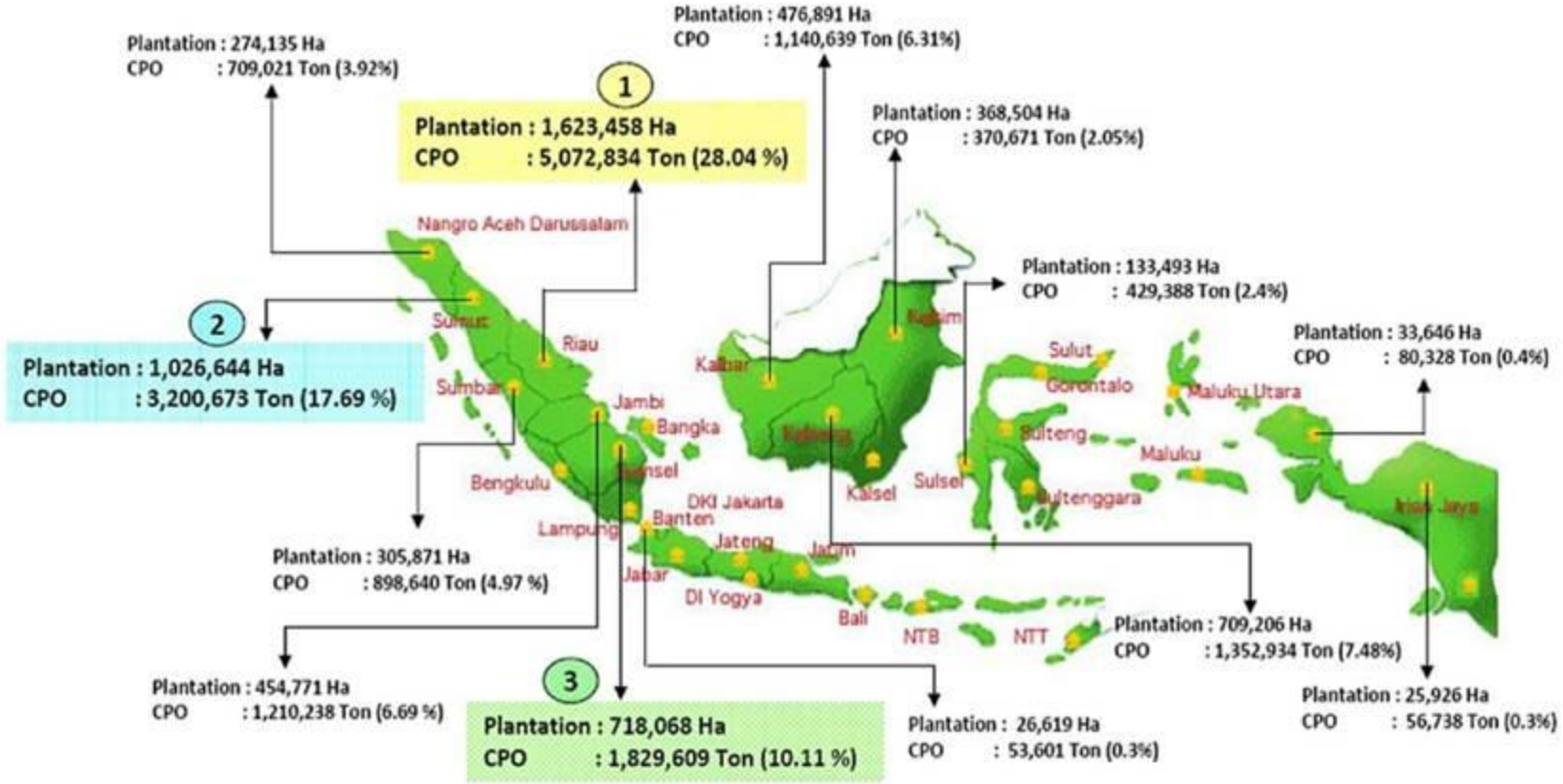
It took less than 5 years to reach 4 million hectare



Source: Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture & Bakrie Sumatera Plantations

Existing Oilpalm Plantations Area Map:

- Plantation Area : ± 7 Mio Hectare
- CPO Production : ± 18 Mio Ton



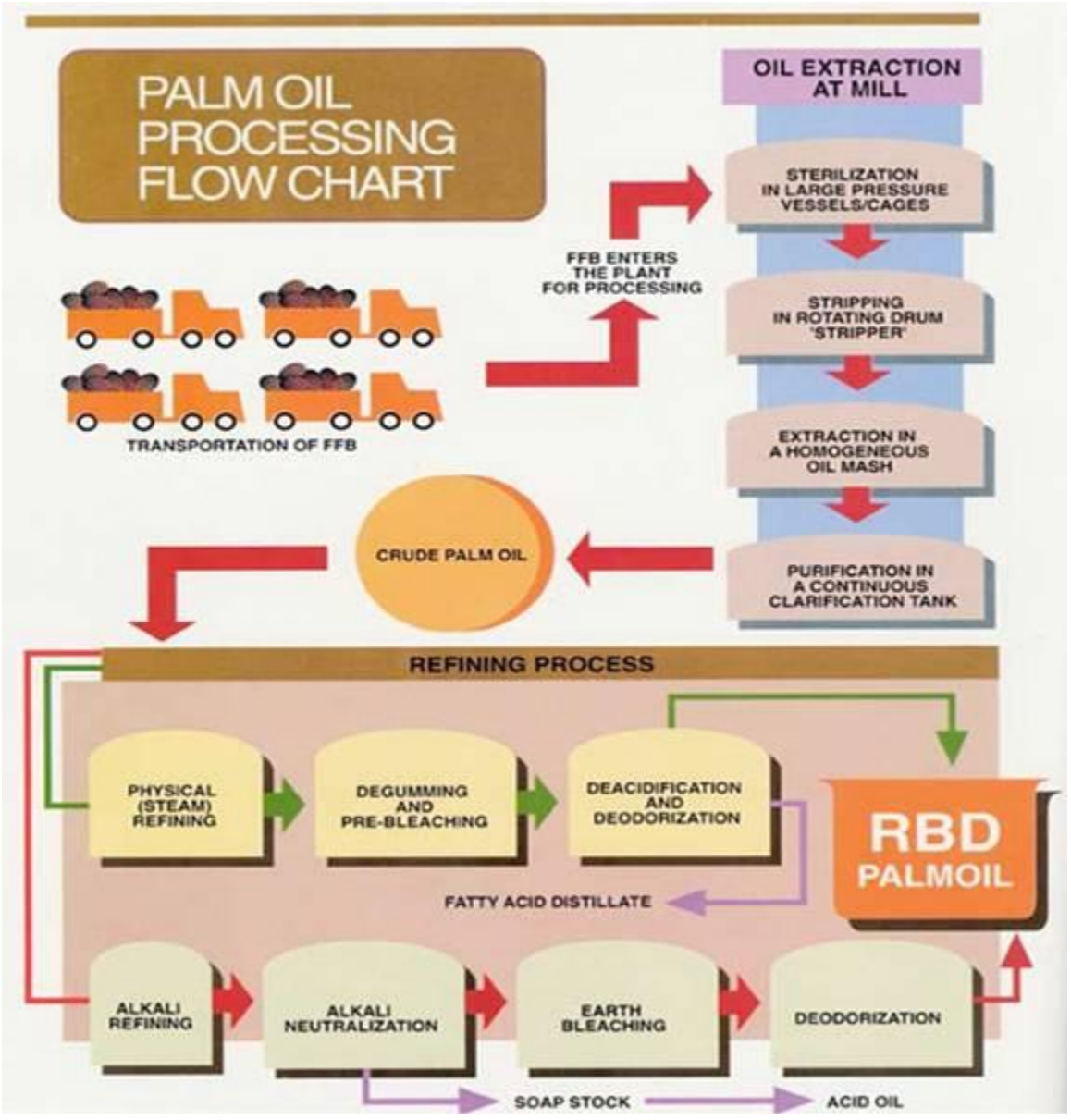
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Bakrie Sumatera Plantations, MPOB

Consumption:
Total consumption of CPO and its derivative will continue to increase. CPO is widely used in various sectors, including:

- Food sectors (cooking oil, instant noodles, shortening, pastries and bakeries)
- Biodiesel, possible increase if crude oil prices increase
- Oleochemicals
- Processed food (chocolate, ice cream, margarine)

Biomass from oilpalm crushing usually for electricity generator, self-sufficient power plant in the plantations and oilpalm crushing facilities.

Process from Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) to Cooking Oil:

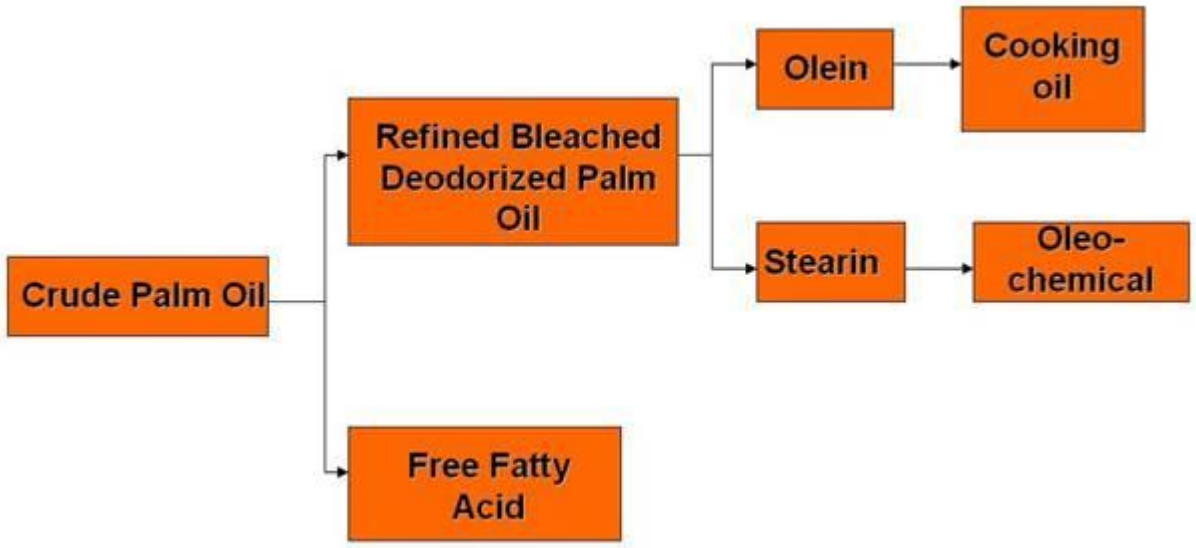


(Source: mpoc.org.my)

The primary processes are actually refining and fractionating. Refining consists of:

- Bleaching (to absorb pigment and dirt)
- De-acidification (to coagulate contaminants)
- Deodorization
- Thermal decomposition of carotene (to clarify color)

CPO fractionation process:

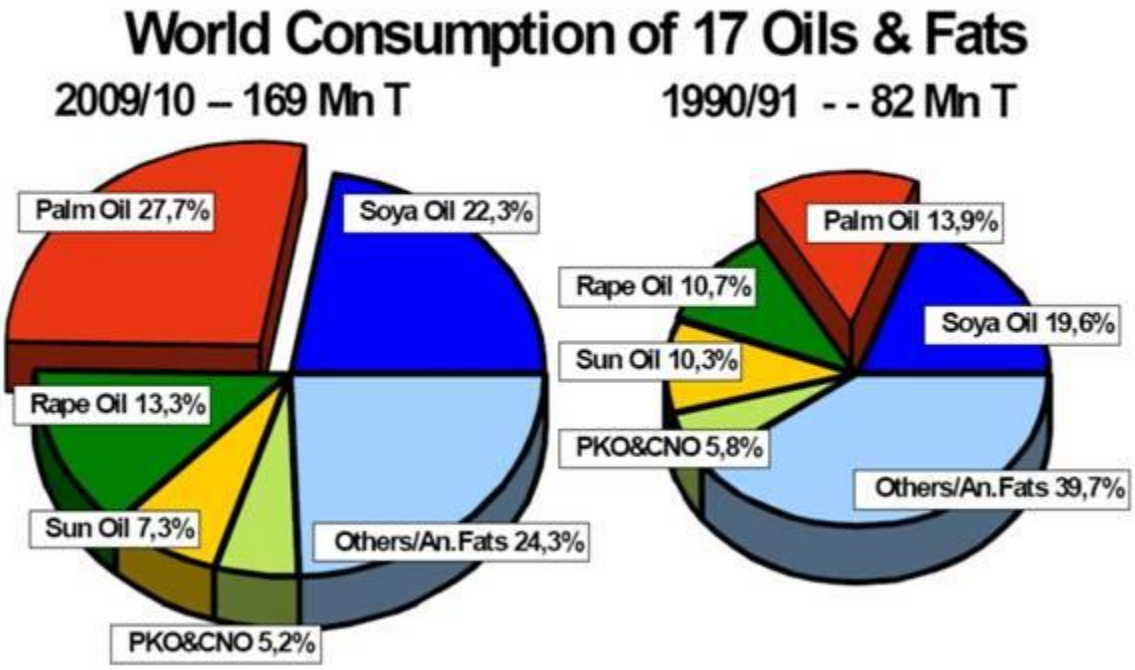


The CPO is refined into bleached deodorized palm oil (RBD), which is further refined through a in process called fractionation, into two components. These components consist of a liquid component called olein and a solid component called stearin. Olein is refined further into cooking oil, while stearin is a multipurpose component and is used in a wide variety of industrial products.

The growth of cooking oil in the Indonesian market is moderate. The biggest share of CPO used in the domestic marklet is for the production of instant noodles. CPO is a primary ingredient in the instant noodles industry and is used for garnishing oils, frying, and mixing the noodles. There are a wide varieties of instant noodle products on the international market and they can range from inexpensive to premium, high-value noodle products. The less expensive noodles use higher levels of RBD stearin mixtures, while premium noodle products use 100 percent wheat. In 2008, 15 billion packs instant noodles were produced in Indonesia, with 16 billion produced in 2009 (1.89 million MT). Instant noodle production is forecasted to grow by another one billion packs in 2010.

RBD Stearin is also can be processed into biodiesel. Currently in Indonesia, at least one biodiesel installation can produce biodiesel using two kinds of feed stocks, including CPO and RBD Stearin. Currently, no biodiesel is being produced in Indonesia for domestic consumption or for export.

World Consumption of Oil & Fats:



(Source: Oil World)

Installed vs Running Capacity of CPO Downstream Industries (2008):

Plant (2008)	Capacity, Ton/Year		Production Ton/Year
	Installed	Under Planning	
Refinery Plants	17 Mio	1 Mio	8.1 Mio
Biodiesel Plants	2 Mio	2 Mio	0.5 Mio
Oleochemical Plants (Fatty Acid & Fatty Alcohol)	1 Mio	0.8 Mio	0.9 Mio
Total	20 Mio	3.8 Mio	9.5Mio

Capacity utilization rate is quite low

Source: APROBI, Bakrie Sumatera Plantations

Trade:

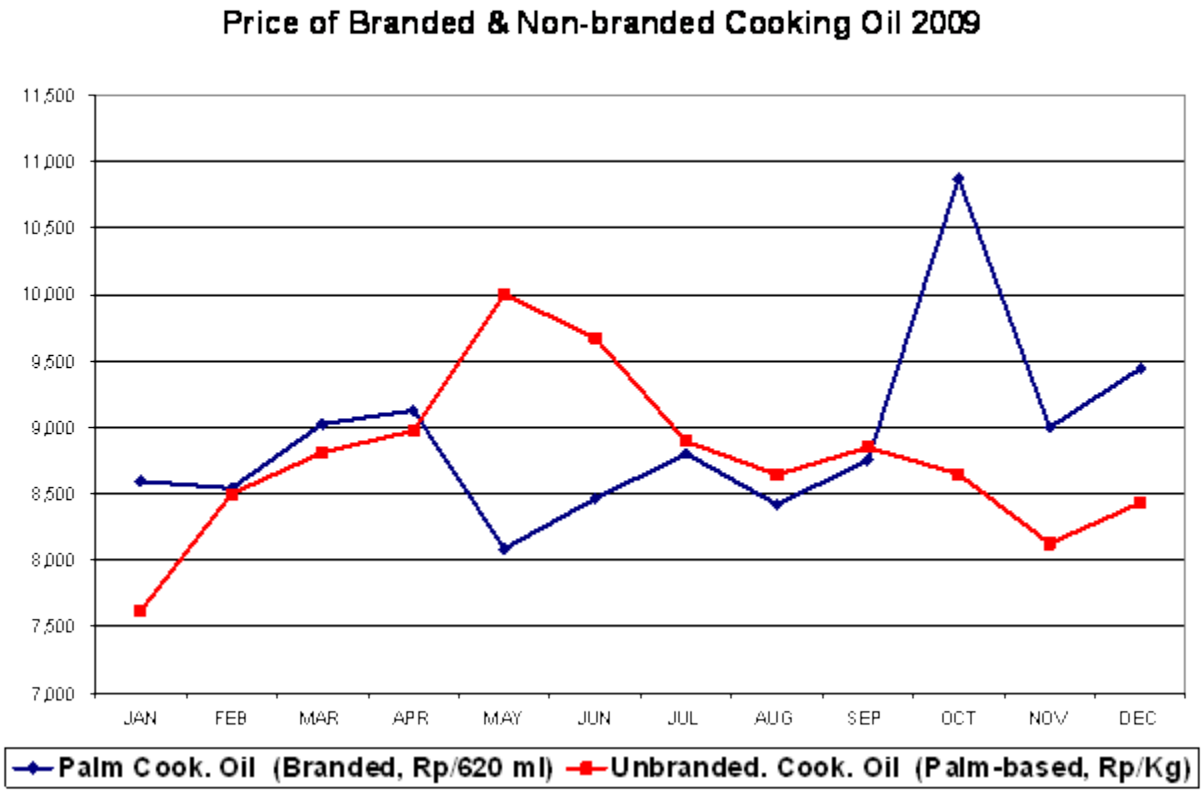
FAS Jakarta estimates that Indonesian CPO exports in 2010/11 will increase from 16.7 million MT to 18.55 million MT, with the largest portion destined for India, followed by China and the EU. Exports to the EU will increase by about one million MT, up from three million MT in 2009 to 4 million MT in 2010. Exports to EU are shipped through the Ukraine where it is processed into biodiesel and finally

shipped to Germany. This is done because of EU Renewable Energy Directive (December 2008), which prevents palm-based biodiesel entering the market.

Historically, Indonesian exports to China have been significant. However, since 1999 Indonesian CPO exports to China have been replaced by Malaysian CPO. This has occurred because of the sharp increase of Indonesian CPO export tax in 1998-1999, reached up to 62 percent and impacted CPO price, which then completely dropped away the Indonesia export to China. China considers Indonesia is inconsistent and non-transparent CPO trade policy. Moreover, the Indonesian palm oil industry has done much less promotion in China, while Malaysia's palm oil industry has aggressively conducted promotional activities throughout China.

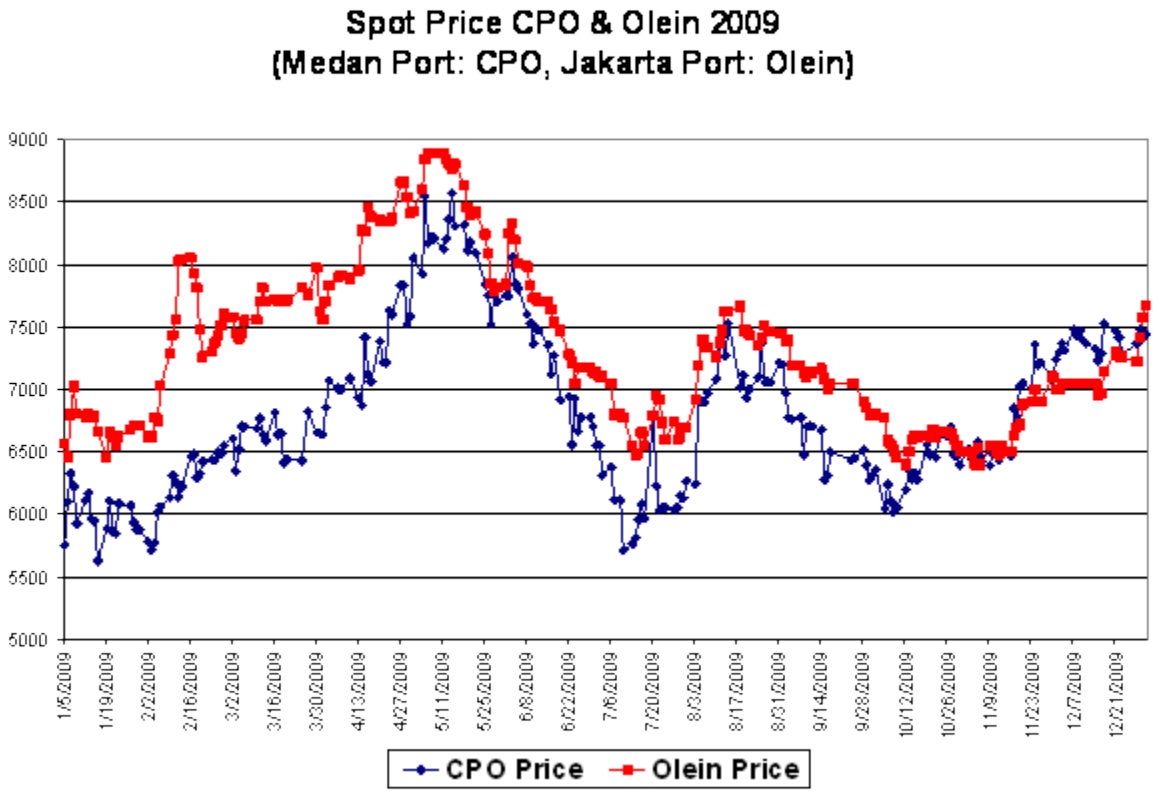
Stocks:
Ending stock in 2010/11 will be 1.5 million MT. The GOI will maintain this level stock to stabilize non-branded bulk cooking oil prices when the prices experience normal, seasonal fluctuations. Cooking oil price spikes usually coincide with holiday, particularly Ramadan, Idul Fitri, Christmas, New Year and Chinese New Year.

Prices of Cooking Oil (Branded and Non-branded-bulk) in 2009:



(Source: Commodity Futures Trade Regulatory Agency – CoFTRA)

Spot Price CPO & Olein 2009



(Source: Commodity Futures Trade Regulatory Agency – CoFTRA)

Policy:

Value Added Tax (VAT) Exemption

There are two kinds of cooking oil available in the Indonesian market, including branded and packaged, and non-branded in bulk containers. Non-branded bulk cooking oil is sold in a quarter-liter, half-liter, liter, and two-liter plastic containers. During the price hike of 2008, consumers of bulk cooking oil were the most impacted. As a result, the GOI announced it would subsidize VAT tax – basically

providing a VAT exemption on cooking oil. In 2009, the GOI allocated Rp. 800 billion ($80 million) for a VAT exemption of non-branded-bulk cooking oil and under a program called Minyak Kita (literally, 'our oil'). In January 2010, GOI announced the reduced allocation for VAT exemption of Rp. 250 billion (about $25 million) under this program. The GOI also urged cooking oil producers to be "socially responsible" and provide affordable cooking oil.

The GOI has also urged producers of non-branded, bulk cooking oil to switch to packed cooking oil, considering health benefits. Non-branded, bulk cooking oil is usually sold in plastic bags, often of questionable quality. When the bags are transported the sun exposure, heat and high humidity can alter the chemical composition of the bags, which can cause dangerous and/or harmful materials to seep into the cooking oil.

Export Tax

In 2008, CPO prices reached $1300/MT in Rotterdam. This caused the GOI to take action to prevent the massive exports of CPO from Indonesia. As a result, the Ministry of Finance issued Decree No. 233/PMK.011/2008, which levied export taxes on CPO. The percentage of taxes applied varies, based on CPO prices in the world market. Since January 2009, the GOI also applied special export tax on biodiesel exports.

Export Tax of CPO and Its Derivatives:

CPO Price , CIF Rotterdam (USD/Ton)	Export Tax, % (Finance Minister Decree No. 223/PMK.011/2008)					
	CPO	RBD PO	Biodiesel	Fatty Acid	Fatty Alcohol	Glycerin
≤ 700	0	0	0	0	0	0
701 – 750	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
751 – 800	3	1.5	0	0	0	0
801 – 850	4.5	3	0	0	0	0
851 – 900	6	4.5	0	0	0	0
901 – 950	7.5	6	2	0	0	0
951 – 1000	10	8.5	2	0	0	0
1001 – 1050	12.5	11	2	0	0	0
1051 – 1100	15	13.5	2	0	0	0
1101 – 1150	17.5	16	5	0	0	0
1151 – 1200	20	18.5	5	0	0	0
1201 – 1250	22.5	21	7.5	0	0	0
≥ 1251	25	23	10	0	0	0

Has been mandatory since January 1, 2009

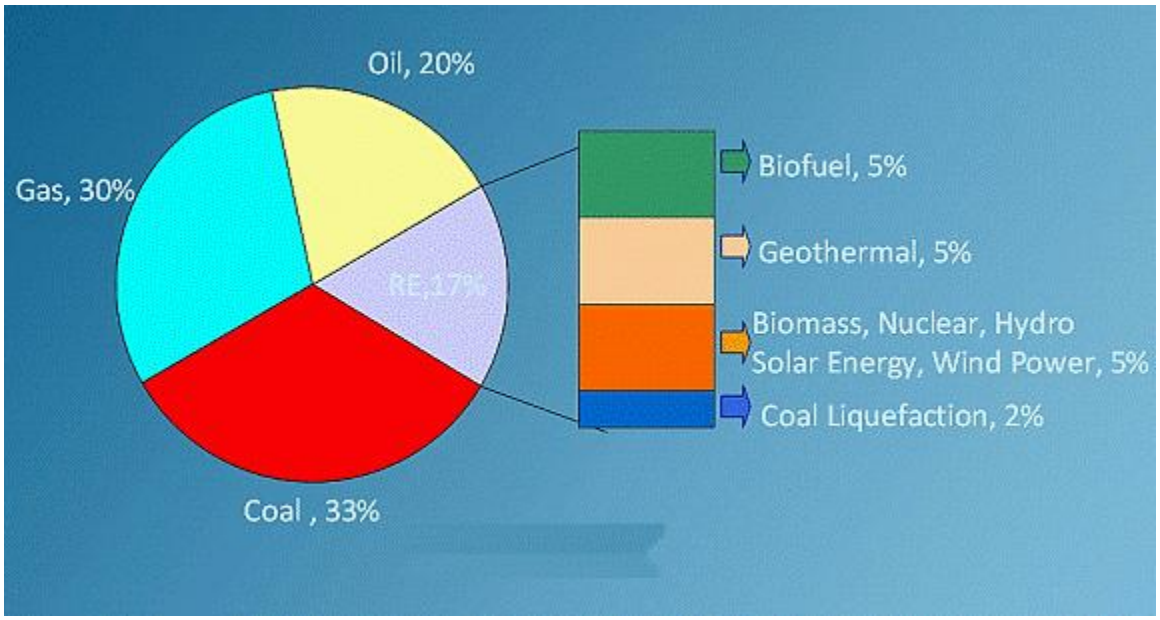
- Energy & Mineral Resources Minister Decree No. 32/2008
- Presidential Decree No. 45/2009

Source : Ministry of Finance, Indonesia

Biodiesel Policy

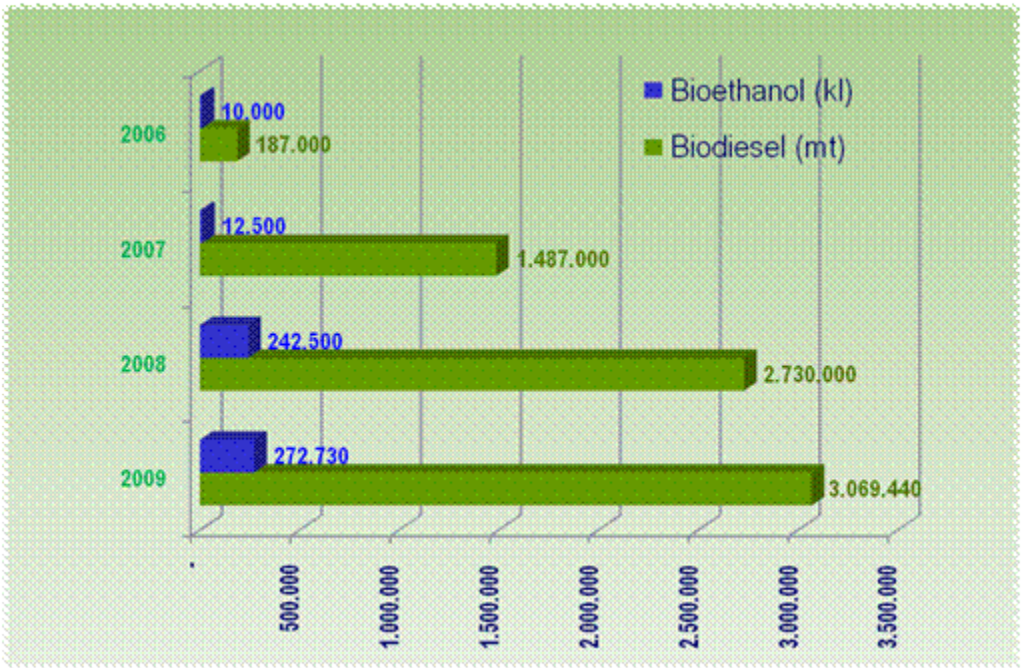
Biodiesel policy is strongly related with the whole biofuel policy. Indonesia has biofuel mandatory regulation, but there is no strong commitment and encouragement of the stakeholders to implement that mandatory.

National Energy Mix by 2025 (Presidential Decree No. 5/2006)



(Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Republic of Indonesia)

Biofuel Industry Capacities 2009:



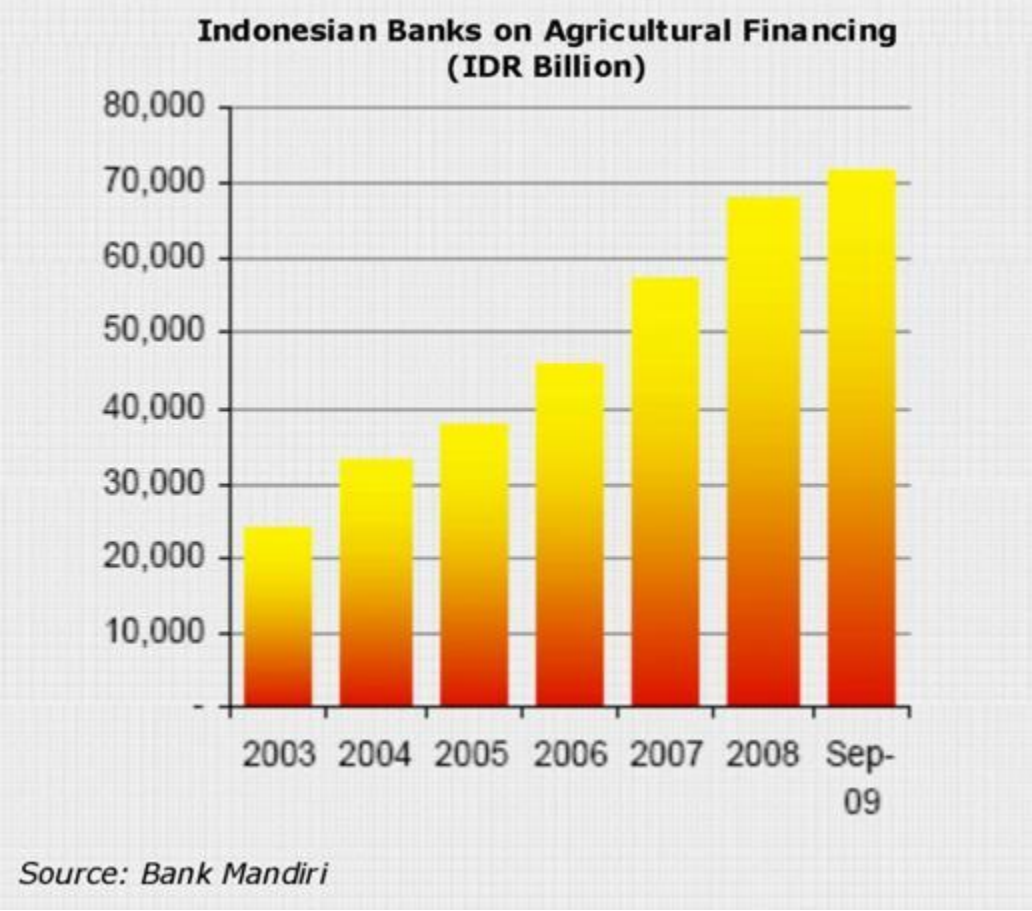
(Source: APROBI – Indonesian Biofuel Producers Association)

Biodiesel production has temporary ceased in Indonesia because it is not currently economical to produce it. The GOI subsidizes fossil-based fuel while biodiesel is not subsidized. There is ongoing interdepartmental dialogue within the GOI to define potential price structuring. However, the proposed subsidy of Rp. 1,200/liter (about $0.12) does not seem to be sufficient, as the price of CPO can fluctuate sharply. Also, if biodiesel is subsidized, it would directly impact the prices for CPO and RBD stearin. Moreover, Indonesian biodiesel producers are reluctant to contract with Indonesia's state-owned oil and

gas company, Pertamina, because they do not want to be forced into supplying Pertamina with biodiesel at a loss.

Agricultural Financing

There is steady growth on agricultural financing, reaching about Rp. 80 trillion (about $8 billion). This accounts for about 40% of the financing for oilpalm plantations.



Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Palm Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	0	6,500	6,500	0		7,200			8,200	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	4,500	4,500	0		5,200			5,900	(1000 HA)

Trees	0	850,000	940,000	0		980,000			1,148,000	(1000 trees)
Beginning Stocks	750	916	1,500	745		971			1,000	(1000 MT)
Production	19,500	18,700	20,500	20,750		21,500			23,830	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	20	10	10	20		10			10	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	20,270	19,626	22,010	21,515		22,481			24,840	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	14,650	14,000	15,964	15,680		16,700			18,555	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	2,722	1,400	2,722	2,950		2,950			4,000	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	690	350	690	720		100			100	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4,100	4,000	4,300	4,200		4,500			4,600	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	85	85	85	85		85			85	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	4,875	4,435	5,075	5,005		4,781			4,785	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	745	1,191	971	830		1,000			1,500	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	20,270	19,626	22,010	21,515		22,481			24,840	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	10	5	5	10		5			5	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	14,850	13,000	15,500	15,750		16,200			18,000	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										

Comments To Post

Commodities:
Oilseed, Soybean

Production:
Indonesian soybean production has been slow to flat over the past several years due to low market prices. Tempe, tofu and soymilk producers prefer to use imported soybeans because of better, more consistent quality. U.S. soybeans are especially valued because of their superior quality and texture, which are particularly important considerations for the Indonesian market, as the soybeans are minimally processed directly into human food.

Although the GOI has expressed its desire to become self-sufficient in soy production by 2015, Post believes it is unlikely this can actually be achieved, as current soybean production areas are not being increased annually.

On 12 February 2010, the GOI launched its Food Estate Program in Merauke, Papua. Through this program, the GOI has identified 1.6 million hectares for mechanized agricultural production, with the objective of guaranteeing Indonesia's future food self-sufficiency. According to sources, 500,000 hectares of the available 1.6 million will be planted with corn, soybeans, and rice. The main goal to have Food Estate Program is to achieve agricultural economies of scale by enlarging food crop growing areas and switching from traditional agricultural practices to more modern, mechanical practices.

However, the Food Estate Program still needs to be developed and implemented. A main problem is the lack of infrastructure, particularly transportation. The majority (60 percent) of the Indonesia's population is located on the island of Java. The distant between Merauke to the two main Javanese cities are as follows:

- Jakarta: 3,703 km (2,300 miles), roads equivalent about 4,258-4,630 km (2,046-2,876 miles), 2,298-2,498 nautical miles.
- Surabaya: 3,040 km (1,890 miles), roads equivalent 3,500-3,800 km (2,173-2,362 miles), 1,887-2,051 nautical miles.

Because Indonesian seaports lack capacity, transportation will become the biggest challenge of the Food Estate Program. Input materials, including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, and equipment, will also pose a major challenge. Finally, the conversion of the land will become another challenge, as the Ministry of Forestry has not approved any land conversion activities under the Food Estate Program.

Soybean production remains relatively low, although there is at least one multinational company working with Indonesian farmers in growing black soybeans for soy sauce production. This company works with farmer cooperatives, currently about 7,000 farmers on 1,500 hectares (still growing). Black

soybeans were traditionally grown in West Java, but are now grown throughout Java due to the suitable climate for this specific type of soybean.

Black soybean is a 'forgotten crop', abandoned until the company made a research cooperation with a state university in Yogyakarta (Central Java) to develop professional breeding and resulted in a new variety. This variety, named Mallika, has produced high yields and has been officially registered with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Consumption:
Indonesia has a history of strong soybean consumption. Tempe and tofu are main protein source for many Indonesian people and are staple protein sources for lower-income consumers. In addition to tempe and tofu, the production of sweet soy sauce and *tauco*, a traditional, fermented soybean product, are significant uses of U.S. soy.

Currently, Indonesia soy consumption is about 10kg/year per capita, and still growing. With GOI projection in 2025, consumption is projected about 11.5kg/year per capita; soybean imports should continue to be strong. FAS Jakarta forecasts domestic consumption in MY2010/11 will be 2.4 million MT, increase about nine percent over MY2009/10 of about 2.3 million MT.

Trade:
Imported soy will continue to dominate the Indonesian market, with a preference for U.S. soybeans for human consumption. South Americans soybeans are generally used for animal feed. FAS Jakarta forecasts that imports from the United States is 1.15 million MT in MY2009/10 and will increase about 6 percent to 1.22 million MT.

The Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) is interested in importing U.S. soybeans, in-line with GOI policy about food security. Because soy is a staple commodity, the GOI is showing that it wished to become more involved in soybean trading. BULOG and Bukopin Bank (state-owned bank, majority shares owned by BULOG), have expressed interesting in using GSM-102 (credit guarantee program) for soybean imports. BULOG and Bukopin have held preliminary meetings with FAS Jakarta and other stakeholders.

Stocks:
Ending stock MY2010/11 will be 125,000 MT, higher than MY2009/10 due to the GOI's policy to maintain stock to stabilize food prices.

Policy:

There are no specific policies regarding soybeans in Indonesia. GOI plans to be self-sufficient in soybeans; however there are many challenges to face to reach that. Land or growing areas limitation, competing crops which offer more attractive price to the farmers, inefficient agricultural practices that result of high production cost; are few of those challenges.

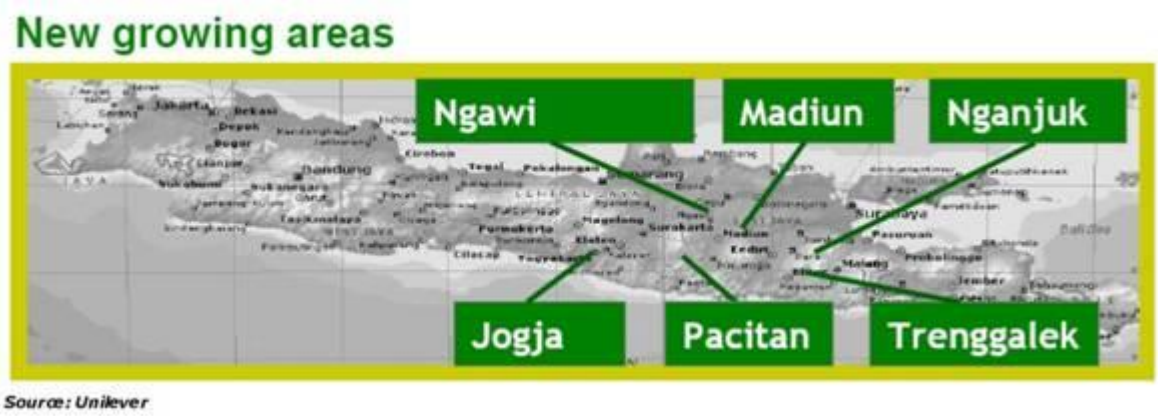
Soybean Growing Areas:

Province	Crop	Year	Hectare	Productivity	Production (Ton)
Indonesia	Soybean	2006	580 534	12.88	747 611
Indonesia	Soybean	2007	459 116	12.91	592 534

Indonesia	**Soybean**	**2008**	**590 956**	**13.13**	**775 710**
Indonesia	**Soybean**	**2009**	**728 200**	**13,27**	**966 469**
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Soybean	2009	48 896	14,05	68 720
Sumatera Utara	Soybean	2009	12 847	12,34	15 858
Sumatera barat	Soybean	2009	1 916	16,98	3 253
Riau	Soybean	2009	5 457	10,97	5 985
Jambi	Soybean	2009	8 147	12,72	10 359
Sumatera Selatan	Soybean	2009	10 007	14,93	14 938
Bengkulu	Soybean	2009	5 970	9,48	5 661
Lampung	Soybean	2009	13 461	12,01	16 165
Bangka Belitung	Soybean	2009	1	10,00	1
Kepulauan Riau	Soybean	2009	2	10,00	2
DKI Jakarta	Soybean	2009	0	0,00	0
Jawa Barat	Soybean	2009	38 823	14,29	55 459
Jawa Tengah	Soybean	2009	113 745	15,70	178 557
DI Yogyakarta	Soybean	2009	32 011	12,43	39 796
Jawa Timur	Soybean	2009	262 146	12,74	333 853
Banten	Soybean	2009	12 329	13,03	16 063
Bali	Soybean	2009	8 984	14,38	12 918
Nusa Tenggara Barat	Soybean	2009	88 579	11,64	103 082
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Soybean	2009	2 055	10,40	2 138
Kalimantan Barat	Soybean	2009	1 822	11,79	2 148
Kalimantan Tengah	Soybean	2009	1 566	11,33	1 775
Kalimantan Selatan	Soybean	2009	3 582	11,57	4 145
Kalimantan Timur	Soybean	2009	2 095	12,39	2 596
Sulawesi Utara	Soybean	2009	5 597	13,56	7 592
Sulawesi Tengah	Soybean	2009	3 328	12,83	4 271
Sulawesi Selatan	Soybean	2009	24 518	15,94	39 075
Sulawesi Tenggara	Soybean	2009	6 808	9,08	6 183
Gorontalo	Soybean	2009	4 924	11,82	5 821
Sulawesi Barat	Soybean	2009	1 768	13,58	2 401
Maluku	Soybean	2009	1 337	12,18	1 628
Maluku Utara	Soybean	2009	533	12,01	640
Papua Barat	Soybean	2009	1 144	10,54	1 206
Papua	Soybean	2009	3 802	10,99	4 180

(Source: Central Bureau Statistic, BPS)

New Growing Areas for Black Soybean:



Soybean Consumption Projection 2003 – 2025

YEAR	Consumption per capita (kg/year)	Population (000)	Population Growth (%)	Total Consumption (000 MT)
2003	9,11	221231	1,67	2.016
2004	9,20	224860	1,64	2.069
2005	9,29	228480	1,61	2.124
2006	9,39	232090	1,58	2.179
2007	9,48	235687	1,55	2.235
2008	9,58	239270	1,52	2.291
2009	9,67	242835	1,49	2.349
2010	9,77	246380	1,46	2.407
2011	9,87	249903	1,43	2.466
2012	9,97	253402	1,40	2.525
2013	10,07	256874	1,37	2.585
2014	10,17	260316	1,34	2.646
2015	10,27	263726	1,31	2.708
2016	10,37	267102	1,28	2.770
2017	10,47	270440	1,25	2.833
2018	10,58	273740	1,22	2.896
2019	10,68	276997	1,19	2.960
2020	10,79	280210	1,16	3.024
2021	10,90	283377	1,13	3.089
2022	11,01	286494	1,10	3.154
2023	11,12	289559	1,07	3.219
2024	11,23	292571	1,04	3.286
2025	11,34	295526	1,01	3.352

(Source: Research & Development, Ministry of Agriculture)

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Soybean Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	650	750	650	650		650			650	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	620	620	620	620		620			620	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	23	96	23	13		100			125	(1000 MT)
Production	800	800	800	800		800			800	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1,200	1,800	1,393	1,600		1,500			1,600	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1,050	1,600	1,054	1,075		1,150			1,220	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,023	2,696	2,216	2,413		2,400			2,525	(1000

										MT)
MY Exports	2	0	0	1		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Crush	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,973	2,521	2,081	2,280		2,235			2,360	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	35	50	35	39		40			40	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	2,008	2,571	2,116	2,319		2,275			2,400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	13	125	100	93		125			125	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,023	2,696	2,216	2,413		2,400			2,525	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,450		1,500			1,700	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	1,050	1,350	1,050	1,075		1,250			1,500	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	2	0	0	1		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										
Comments To Post										

Commodities:
Oil, Palm Kernel

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Crush	5,110	4,985	4,985	5,300		5,480			6,000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.4233	0.		0.438			0.4333	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	56	80	56	153		100			130	(1000 MT)
Production	2,230	2,100	2,110	2,300		2,400			2,600	(1000 MT)

MY Imports	2	0	0	2		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,288	2,180	2,166	2,455		2,500			2,730	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1,350	1,300	1,300	1,500		1,550			1,700	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	550	550	550	550		550			600	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	680	690	680	700		720			800	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	105	90	86	120		100			120	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	785	780	766	820		820			920	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	153	100	100	135		130			110	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,288	2,180	2,166	2,455		2,500			2,730	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	2	3	3	2		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	1,535	1,225	1,450	1,500		1,500			1,650	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										
Comments To Post										

Commodities:

Oil, Coconut

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oil, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Crush	5,110	4,985	4,985	5,300		5,480			6,000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.	0.	0.4233	0.		0.438			0.4333	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	56	80	56	153		100			130	(1000 MT)
Production	2,230	2,100	2,110	2,300		2,400			2,600	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2	0	0	2		0			0	(1000 MT)

MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,288	2,180	2,166	2,455		2,500			2,730	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1,350	1,300	1,300	1,500		1,550			1,700	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	550	550	550	550		550			600	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	680	690	680	700		720			800	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	105	90	86	120		100			120	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	785	780	766	820		820			920	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	153	100	100	135		130			110	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,288	2,180	2,166	2,455		2,500			2,730	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	2	3	3	2		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	1,535	1,225	1,450	1,500		1,500			1,650	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0		0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										
Comments To Post										

Commodities:
Oilseed, Palm Kernel

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	0	6,500	6,500	0		7,200			8,200	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	3,250	4,500	4,500	3,250		5,200			5,750	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	60	75	75	145		100			95	(1000 MT)

Production	5,350	5,230	5,230	5,350		5,700			6,300	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	5,410	5,305	5,305	5,495		5,800			6,395	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	90	150	150	90		150			160	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Crush	5,110	4,985	4,985	5,300		5,480			6,000	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	65	70	70	65		75			85	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	5,175	5,055	5,055	5,365		5,555			6,085	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	145	100	100	40		95			150	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	5,410	5,305	5,305	5,495		5,800			6,395	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	90	0	0	90		90			100	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										

Comments To Post

Commodities:

Oilseed, Copra

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Copra Indonesia	2008		2009		2010	
	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010	
	USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	Jan

			Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	0	4,000	4,000	0		4,000				(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	3,200	3,200	0		3,200				(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	18	31	18	20		58			48	(1000 MT)
Production	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600		1,600				(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,618	1,631	1,618	1,620		1,658			48	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	36	50	50	36		50				(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
Crush	1,550	1,500	1,500	1,554		1,550				(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	12	10	10	10		10				(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,562	1,510	1,510	1,564		1,560			0	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	71	58	20		48				(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,618	1,631	1,618	1,620		1,658			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
CY Exports	36	40	40	36		40				(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0				(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			-48	
Comments										
AGR Number										

Comments To Post

Commodities:
Oilseed, Peanut

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Oilseed, Peanut Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jun 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011			
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		Jan Data	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	750	750	750	750		750			750	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	24	24	24	40		39			50	(1000 MT)
Production	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250		1,250			1,250	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	230	180	250	200		200			250	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	1,504	1,454	1,524	1,490		1,489			1,550	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	13	0	0	13		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Crush	65	65	65	65		65			65	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,318	1,300	1,350	1,304		1,304			1,350	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	68	60	70	68		70			70	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,451	1,425	1,485	1,437		1,439			1,485	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	40	29	39	40		50			65	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	1,504	1,454	1,524	1,490		1,489			1,550	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	230	0	0	230		230			260	(1000 MT)

CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	13	0	0	13		13			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										
Comments To Post										

Commodities:
Meal, Palm Kernel

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Crush	5,110	4,985	4,985	5,300		5,480			6,000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	1.	0.5015	1.		0.5109			0.5	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	15	45	45	45		45			55	(1000 MT)
Production	2,727	2,500	2,500	2,800		2,800			3,000	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,742	2,545	2,545	2,845		2,845			3,055	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,250		2,200			2,250	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	600	600	600	600		600			600	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	497	500	500	550		590			745	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	497	500	500	550		590			745	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	45	45	45	45		55			60	(1000 MT)

Total Distribution	2,742	2,545	2,545	2,845		2,845			3,055	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	2,200	1,900	2,200	2,200		2,100			2,150	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
SME	177	178	178	196		210			265	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										

Comments To Post

Commodities:

Meal, Soybean

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Meal, Palm Kernel Indonesia	2008			2009			2010			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan	
			Data			Data			Data	
Crush	5,110	4,985	4,985	5,300		5,480			6,000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.	1.	0.5015	1.		0.5109			0.5	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	15	45	45	45		45			55	(1000 MT)
Production	2,727	2,500	2,500	2,800		2,800			3,000	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,742	2,545	2,545	2,845		2,845			3,055	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,250		2,200			2,250	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	600	600	600	600		600			600	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	497	500	500	550		590			745	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	497	500	500	550		590			745	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	45	45	45	45		55			60	(1000 MT)

Total Distribution	2,742	2,545	2,545	2,845		2,845			3,055	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	2,200	1,900	2,200	2,200		2,100			2,150	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
SME	177	178	178	196		210			265	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
Comments										
AGR Number										

Comments To Post